G. R. S. App. F. IX-4]

1941-42

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Previous References.

CB 184-29-1,2,5,6,9+10. (Previous)
CB 112-35-1
B 124-39-4 6-7, 10, 13, 14 & 18

Serial Nos. 35

Later References.

PRESERVED

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. 35

Part B for January 1943.

SUBJECT.

A note on the Mysore Civil Service Examination Scheme.

Note retained

9/11/54

DEWAN'S OFFICE.

Shall proceedings whether there
before May 15th I.C.S. Examinati
scheme may have to be rev. 15th
Aug 49.

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CH. 404/1 F
CS 200-41-35

2nd January 1943.

My dear Mr. Thumboo Chetty,

I send herewith for favour of submission to His Highness a note on the Mysore Civil Service Examination Scheme.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. N. Madhava Rau

Amatya Siromani
T. Thumboo Chetty Esq., O.B.E.,
Private Secretary to His Highness
The Maharaja of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

******

1926 SCHEME.

The curricula of the Civil Service Examination Scheme now in force is in the main based on the proposals that were adopted in 1926 (G.O. No. 2713/C.B. 133-24-11 dated 12th April 1926) on the recommendations of a Special Committee that had been appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. Seal. The principles kept in view by this Committee were briefly the following:-

(1) The revised Scheme should be broadly based (like the one previously in force) on the Scheme of Studies for the Degree Examinations (B.A., and B.Sc.,) of the Mysore University.

(2) The Scheme should be parallel to that for admission into the I.C.S. so far as our local requirements might permit.

(3) The interests of the different classes of students - those who have specialised in the humane subjects and those who have specialised in the Scientific subjects - should be adequately attended to.

(4) The subjects of the examination to be divided into three group instead of two as before.

	Revised Scheme.		Old Scheme.
(i) Compulsory subjects	800 marks	...	650 marks.
(ii) Optional subjects	1000 marks	...	500 marks
(iii) Extra Numerum subject	100 marks	...	Nil.

The special features introduced by this Scheme were:-

(a) Increased importance given to optionals by raising the marks allotted to them in view of the increased importance given to them in the revised University courses of study.

(b) A general viva voce, in the compulsory group with a maximum of 200 marks, (partly under the influence of the I.C.S. Scheme, but mainly to test the qualities of initiative and resourcefulness so essential in a Civil Servant).

(c) In the division of optional subjects, the general principle kept in mind was that while credit should be given in the main for proficienc

in the subjects studied for a Degree Examination, a candidate should be required to go beyond the limits of the examination he has already taken.

(d) A number of new subjects permitting a varied choice was introduced.

REVISION OF THE SCHEME IN 1931 AND 1936.

(Attempts to reduce the cost by holding the examination in two stages).

Only one competitive examination was held in January 1928 under the above scheme. In view of several circumstances, it was found unnecessary to hold an examination for some years afterwards, and it was considered that in the meantime the Scheme of the Examination should be simplified so as to reduce the cost on this account. The question was examined by a Committee, with Dr. E.P. Metcalfe as Chairman, and the recommendations made by this Committee were approved by Government in Government Order No. 615/C.B. 184-29-9 dated 4th August 1931. It was found that the chief cause of the high expenditure under the 1926 Scheme was the large number of optional papers to be set, the absence of any qualifying condition to be fulfilled by candidates in order to obtain admission to the whole examination necessitating the setting of a complete set of papers in all the subjects offered by candidates and the provision made for papers on too many sub-divisions of subjects associated with an unnecessary and undesirable specialisation within the subjects. It was considered that while such a comprehensive scheme might be suitable where the number of competitors was very large, when only 3 or 4 candidates had to be selected out of about 50, it imposed certain disadvantages - among which might be mentioned, firstly the disproportionate expense entailed by the need to appoint a large body of examiners and payment of fees for setting and valuation of papers and secondly "the grave difficulty of comparing the true intellectual merits of candidates examined by different groups of examiners by a diversity of question papers". After considering the several aspects of the question, the Committee recommended the following remedial measures:-

(1) The Civil Service Examination to be held in two parts, the compulsory subjects comprising the first part, and the optional subjects comprising the second part.

(2) Question papers to be set only in the compulsory subjects to be

gin with.

(3) Only those who obtain not less than 55 % of the aggregate marks in the first part to be allowed to proceed to the examination in the Second Part.

(4) Maximum marks to be 900 for each part.

A few further alterations in the scheme were made in 1936 (Government Order No. 1706-C.B.112-35-1, dated 31st January 1936). According to this, the maximum marks for the compulsory group were fixed at 750 and for the optional group at 600. A competitive examination was held under this Scheme in 1938.

FURTHER REVISION OF THE SCHEME IN 1940.

(Examination in two stages abandoned)

The Committee appointed to conduct the examination in 1940 incidentally proposed certain further modifications. They pointed out that the holding of the examination in two stages (allowing only those who secure a certain percentage of marks in the first part to proceed to the second part), which had been introduced with a view to effect some reduction in cost, was found to be very inconvenient in practical working, and they suggested that all the candidates may be permitted to sit for both the parts. It was further stated that the marks obtained by the candidates in the M.C.S. Examination would be useful for reference in connection with their applications for any other posts also and on this ground it would be an advantage if all the candidates were called for the Interview and allowed to take Part II also. These suggestions were agreed to by Government. At the same time, the practical and viva voce in Scientific subjects were abolished and in their place written papers introduced. A general condition was imposed that no candidate would be selected for appointment as a Probationary Assistant Commissioner unless he obtained at least 40 per cent of the total marks in Part I.

PRESENT SCHEME.

The Scheme as modified above represents that which is in force

now, and the examinations of 1940 and 1942 were conducted in accordance with this.

From the notification relating to the Examination of 1942, it is seen that the compulsory (Part I) subjects carry a maximum of 800 marks (including 200 marks for general interview) while 600 marks are allotted for the optional (Part II) subjects to be made up by taking 6 papers of 100 marks each. In respect of the Science optionals it is laid down that no candidate shall take both higher and lower papers in the same subject, while it is permissible to take only the lower papers in three groups. In respect of the Arts optionals, it is laid down that in English Language and Literature, Group I or Group II or both may be taken (i.e., 400 marks in all), in Kannada, Sanskrit,and Persian all the three papers are to be taken, and in the Philosophy Group not more than 4 papers can be taken. In the arrangement of subjects, about 6 papers in each subject - 4 under Higher and 2 under Lower - are open for selection under Science. Under Arts, there are 4 papers in English, 3 papers each in Kannada, Sanskrit and Persian and 15 other papers under History, Philosophy, Economics, Public Finance, etc.

In the revised scheme, the weightage in favour of optional subject has been removed, the papers in the optional and common subjects carrying an equal number of marks, namely, 600 and 150 marks being allotted for 'interview'. The marks for interview have been raised to 200 in the examination for 1942.

A statement attached to this note shows particulars of the subject chosen and the marks obtained by candidates who got the first six places in the examinations of 1936, 1938 and 1940.

In the examination held in 1936, the first place was taken by an Arts candidate. He secured 82% of the maximum marks in the optional group and about 64% of the maximum marks in the compulsory group (including 'Interview'). The second, third and fourth places were taken by Mathematics and Science men. They secured respectively about 77%, 83% and 75% of the maximum marks in optional subjects and about 62%, 56% and 59% of the marks in compulsory subjects. The fifth and sixth places were taken by Arts candidates who secured 66% and 59% in optionals and 64% and 61% in compulsory subjects.

In the examination of 1938, the first place was taken by an Arts graduate. He secured 80% of the marks in the optional subjects and

66 % in the compulsory subjects. A Mathematics and Science candidate took the second place, securing 71 % in optional subjects and 69% in compulsory subjects. The third place was taken by a Science candidate. He got 65% in optional subjects and 66% in compulsory subjects. The fourth and fifth places were taken by Arts men who got 72% and 64% in optionals and 57% and 61% in compulsory subjects. The sixth place was taken by a Science man who secured 61% in optionals and 60% in compulsory subjects.

In the examination of 1940, the first two places were taken by Science men. They secured respectively 63% and 58% in optional subjects and 61% and 60% in compulsory subjects. The third and fourth candidates were both Arts men. They took 66% and 61% in optional subjects and 51% and 53% in compulsory subjects. The fifth and sixth places were taken by Mathematics and Science men. They got 56% and 59% in optionals and 57% and 54% in compulsory subjects.

It is seen from the above analysis of the marks obtained by candidates who got the first six places in the examinations held in 1936, 1938 and 1940 (under the revised scheme) that candidates who took Arts subjects have done as well as, and sometimes better than, Mathematics and Science candidates in optional subjects and that Mathematics and Science men have been able to get high ranks not merely by their good performance in optional subjects but also by doing very well in the compulsory subjects. Judging from the results of these examinations, there is no reason to think that the present scheme gives an unfair advantage to Mathematics and Science graduates.

The question will, however, be examined further when it becomes necessary to hold the examination once again.

Sl. No.	Name of candidate.	Marks obtained. Compulsory subjects.	Optional subjects.	Total.	Optional subjects taken.
		1940 EXAMINATION.			
		Maximum marks. 750.	600.	1350.	
	Messrs:				
1.	G. Venkatakrishna Rao, B.Sc. (Hons)	459	381⅓	840⅓	Physics Lower (200) Chrmistry Higher (400).
2.	M.S. Shankara Rao, M.Sc.	454½	351	805½	Physics Lower (200) Chemistry Higher (400)
3.	A.S. Lakshminarayana Rao, B.A. (Hons)	384	397¼	781¼	British History (100) Modern European History (100) General Economics (200) Public Finance (100) Political Theory & Orgn. (100)
4.	H. Nanjundiah, B.A. (Hons)	399⅓	370	769⅓	(Same as above)
5.	S. Venkatasubba Rao, M.Sc.	428¼	336	764¼	Mathematics Lower (200) Physics Higher (400)
6.	M. A. Sreerangarajan, B.Sc. (Hons)	403	353	756	(Same as above)
		1938 EXAMINATION.			
		Maximum marks. 750	600	1350.	
1.	M. S. Swaminathan, M.A., B.Sc.	495	483	978	Indian History (100) General Economics (200) Public Finance (100) Statistics (100) Political Theory (100)
2.	K. Balasubramanyam, M.Sc.	523	428	951	Mathematics Lower (200) Physics Higher (400)
3.	M. S. Shankara Rao, M.Sc.	495	391	886	Physics Lower (200) Chemistry Higher (400)
4.	B. S. Rama Rao, B.A., LL.B.	434	430	864	English, Gr. I (200) Indian History (100) British History (100) Modern European History (100) History of Indian Political Institutions (100)

Sl. No.	Name of candidate.	Marks obtained. Compulsory subjects.	Optional subjects.	Total.	Optional subjects taken.
Messrs:					
5.	S. S. Raghavachar, B.A. (Hons)	455	385	840	English Gr. I (200) Political Theory (100) Ethics (100) Indian Philosophy (100) Sociology (100)
6.	P. Subbaraya Sarma, B.Sc. (Hons)	453	364	817	Physics Lower (200) Chemistry Higher (400)
		1936 EXAMINATION.			
		Maximum marks.			
		750	600	1350.	
1.	C. Narasimha Murthy, M.A.	482	492	974	Indian History (100) British History (100) History of Indian Political Institutions (100) General Economics (100) Public Finance (100) Political Theory and Organisation (100)
2.	D. K. Srinivasachar, B.Sc. (Hons)	468	460	928	Physics Higher (400) Mathematics Lower (200)
3.	M. A. Srirama, M.Sc.	418	498	916	Mathematics Higher (400) Physics Lower (200)
4.	K. Balasubramanyam, M.Sc.	446	451	897	Physics Higher (400) Mathematics Lower (200)
5.	B. N. Sri Satyam, B.A. (Hons)	480	398	878	English (Grs.I & II) 400 Indian History (100) English History (100)
6.	R. K. Srinivasan, M.A.	459	357	816	Indian History (100) British History (100) History of Indian Political Institutions (100) General Economics (100) Public Finance (100) Political Theory & Organisation (100)
		1928 EXAMINATION.			
		Maximum marks.			
		800	1000 + 100 for extra numerum	1900	
1.	N. S. Hiriannayya, M.A.			1249	Indian History I & II. (200) Modern European History (100) British History II (100) (contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of candidate.	Marks obtained. Compulsory subjects.	Optional subjects.	Total.	Optional subjects taken.
	Messrs:				
1.	N.S. Hiriannayya (contd.)				General Economics (200) Public Finance (100) Indian Economics (100) Ethics (100) Sociology (100) Hindu Civilisation (100)
2.	G. N. Nagaraja Rao, B.Sc.			1208	Chemistry Lower (300) Chemistry Higher (300) Physics Lower (300) Scientific Method (100) Civilisation of Islam (100)
3.	T. N. Srikantaiya, B.A.			1144	General Economics (200) Economics of India (100) Political Organization (100) Sanskrit Language & Literature (300) Kannada Language & Literature (300) Hindu Civilisation (100)
4.	T. S. Subbaraya, B.Sc.			1141	Physics Lower (300) Physics Higher (300) Mathematics Lower (300) Scientific Method (100) Statistics (100)
5.	B. N. Devaraiya, B.A.			1140	British History, I & II. (200) General Economics (200) Political Theory (100) Political Organisation (100) Jurisprudence (100) Constitutional Law (100) Ethics (100) Sociology (100) Hindu Civilisation (100)
6.	D. Seshagiri Rao, B.Sc.			1100	Zoology Lower (300) Zoology Higher (300) Botany Lower (300) Scientific Method (100)

1924 EXAMINATION.

	Maximum marks. 650	500	1150	
1. K. Srinivasan, B. Sc.	317	456	773	Geology Botany
2. N. Madhava Rao, B.A.	336	360	696	Economics & Political Science. History: (1) Indian History. (2) Modern European History.
3. V. T. Srinivasan,	307	384	691	Chemistry (i) Inorganic & Historial (ii) General & Organic.

Sl. No.	Name of candidate.	Marks obtained. Compulsory subjects.	Optional subjects.	Total.	Optional subjects taken.
Messrs:					
4.	B. V. Narayana Reddy, B.A. (Hons)	325	341	666	Philosophy Gr. I (i) Theory of Knowledge (ii) Indian Philosophy Philosophy, Gr. II. (i) Ethics (ii) European Philosophy.
5.	Y. Subramanyam, B.A. (Hons) & M.A.	299	346	645	Physics (i) Properties of Matter, Heat and Light. (ii) Magnetism, Elec. & Sound
6.	N. Narasimha Iyengar, B.Sc.	260	378	638	Physics (i) Properties of Matter, Heat & Light. (ii) Magnetism, Electricity and Sound.

1926 Scheme.

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION SCHEME.

H. W.

The curricula of the Civil Service Examination Scheme now in force is in the main based on the proposals that were adopted in 1926 (G.O. No. 2713/C.B. 133-24-11 dated 12th April 1926) on the recommendations of a Special Committee that had been appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.N. Seal. The principles kept in view by this Committee were briefly the following:-

(1) The revised Scheme should be broadly based (like the one previously in force) on the Scheme of Studies for the Degree Examinations (B.A., and B.Sc.,) of the Mysore University.

(2) The Scheme should be parallel to that for admission into the I.C.S. so far as our local requirements might permit.

(3) The interests of the different classes of students — those who have specialised in the humane subjects and more who have specialised in the Scientific subjects — should be adequately attended to.

(4) The subjects of the examination to be divided into three groups, instead of two as before.

	Revised Scheme.		Old Scheme.
(i)	Compulsory subjects	800 marks.	650 marks.
(ii)	Optional subjects	1000 marks.	500 marks.
(iii)	Extra Numerous subject	100 marks.	N i l.

The special features introduced by this Scheme were:-

(a) Increased importance given to optionals by raising the marks allotted to them in view of the increased importance given to them in the revised University courses of study.

(b) A general viva voce, in the compulsory group with maximum of 200 marks, (partly under the influence of the I.C.S. Scheme, but mainly to test the qualities of initiative and resourcefulness so essential in a Civil Servant.)

(c) In the division of optional subjects, the general principle kept in mind was that while credit should be given in the main for proficiency in the subjects studied for a Degree Examination, a candidate should be require

Note
The subsequent changes made in the Scheme removed this predominance of optionals and restored the balance in favour of the Compulsory Subj.

beyond the limits of the examination he has already taken.

(d.) A number of new subjects permitting a varied choice was introduced.

Only one competitive examination was held in January 1928 under the above scheme. In view of several circumstances, it was found unnecessary to hold an examination for some years afterwards, and it was considered that in the meantime the Scheme of the Examination should be simplified so as to reduce the cost on this account. The question was examined by a Committee, with Dr. E.P. Metcalfe as Chairman, and the recommendations made by this Committee were approved by Government in G.O. No. 615/C.E. 184-29-9 dated 4th August 1931. It was found that the Chief cause of the high expenditure under the 1926 Scheme was the large number of optional papers to be set, the absence of any qualifying condition to be fulfilled by candidates in order to obtain admission to the whole examination necessitating the setting of a complete set of papers in all the subjects offered by candidates and the provision made for papers on too many sub-divisions of subjects associated with an unnecessary and undesirable specialisation within the subjects. It was considered that while such a comprehensive scheme might be suitable where the number of competitors was very large, as only 3 or 4 candidates had to be selected out of about 50, it imposed certain disadvantages among which might be mentioned, firstly the disproportionate expense entailed by the need to appoint a large body of examiners and payment of fees for setting and valuation of papers and secondly "the grave difficulty of comparing the true intellectual merits of Candidates examined by different groups of examimers by a diversity of question papers." After considering the several aspects of the question, the Committee recommended the following remedial measures:-

Revision of the Scheme in 1931 and 1936. (Attempts to reduce the cost by holding the examination in two stages)

(1) The Civil Service Examination to be held in two parts, the compulsory subjects comprising the first part, and the optional subjects comprising the second part.

(2) Question papers to be set only in the compulsory subjects to begin with.

(3) Only those who obtain not less than 55% of the aggregate

marks in the first part to be allowed to proceed to the examination in the Second Part.

(4) Maximum marks to be 900 for each part.

A few further alterations in the Scheme were made in 1936(G.O. No. 1706-C.B. 112-35-1, dated 31st January 1936), According to this, the maximum marks for the compulsory group were fixed at 750 and for the optional group at 600. A competitive examination was held under this Scheme in 1938.

H. H.

Further revision of the Scheme in 1940. [Examination in two Stages abandoned.] H. T.

3) The Committee appointed to conduct the examination in 1940 incidentally proposed certain further modifications. They pointed out that the holding of the examination in two stages (allowing only those who secure a certain percentage of marks in the first part to proceed to the second part), which had been introduced with a view to effect some reduction in cost, was found to be very inconvenient in practical working, and they suggested that all the candidates may be permitted to sit for both the parts. It was further stated that the marks obtained by the candidates in the M.G.S. Examination would be useful for reference in connection with their applications for any other posts also, and on this ground it would be an advantage if all the candidates were called for the Interview and allowed to take Part II also. These suggestions were agreed to by Government. At the same time, the practical and viva voce in Scientific subjects were abolished and in their place written papers introduced. A general condition was imposed that no candidate would be selected for appointment as a Probationary Assistant Commissioner unless he obtained at least 40 percent of the total marks in Part I.

Present Scheme.

4) The Scheme as modified above represents that which is in force now, and the examinations of 1940 and 1942 were conducted in accordance with this.

H. G.

From the notification relating to the Examination of 1942, it is seen that the compulsory (Part I) subjects co

a maximum of 800 marks (including 200 marks for general interview) while 600 marks are allotted for the optional (Part II) subjects to be made up by taking 6 papers of 100 marks each.

In respect of the Science Optionals it is laid down that no candidate shall take both higher and lower papers in the same subject, while it is permissible to take only the lower papers in three groups. In respect of the Arts Optionals, it is laid down that in English Language and Literature, Group I or Group II or both may be taken (i.e., 400 marks in all), in Kannada, Sanskrit, and Persian all the three papers are to be taken, and in the Philosophy group not more than 4 papers can be taken).

In the arrangement of subjects, about 6 papers in each subject - 4 under Higher and 2 under Lower - are open for selection under Science. Under Arts, there are 4 papers in English, 3 papers each in Kannada, Sanskrit, and Persian and 15 other papers under History, Philosphy, Economics, Public Finance, etc.

One point that is suggested for consideration in this connection is whether, under the existing scheme, candidates taking particular groups of optional subjects are placed in a more advantageous position relatively to those taking other optional groups, in standing a common competition.

A statement is appended showing the marks obtained by the first six candidates in the examinations held since 1924. It is difficult to draw any definite inference from the results of these examinations that any particular groups of optionals afford relatively better advantages. ~~The importance of the optionals would, however, apply~~ The Optional Subjects, however, had a special importance only under ~~with special reference to~~ the Scheme of 1926 (under which only one examination was held in 1928), which gave predominance to the optionals by allotting 1,000 marks for this part, as against only 800 marks for the compulsory subjects. Under all other Schemes - both before 1926 and after 1926-more marks are allotted to Part I than for Part II. (At present Part I carries 200 marks more than Part II.)

Further, the several modifications introduced subsequently - abolishing the system of elimination of some candidates at the first stage, the replacement of practical tests by written papers, etc. - have tended to equalise the chances open to the various classes of candidates, while at the same time ensuring a minimum standard of efficiency in the compulsory subjects.

The question seems to be, however, one for examination by an expert body intimately conversant with the present courses of study for the several degree Examinations in the University, and may, if necessary, be referred to a Special Committee.

C. Ramaiah.

(X)

In the revised scheme, the weightage in favour of optional subjects has been removed, the papers in the optional and common subjects carrying an equal number of marks, namely 600, and 150 marks being allotted for "interview". The marks for interview have been raised to 200 in the examination for 1942.

A statement attached to this note shows particulars of the subjects chosen and the marks obtained by candidates who got the first six places in the examinations of 1936, 1938 and 1940.

In the examinations held in 1936, the first place was taken by an Arts candidate. He secured 82% of the maximum marks in the optional group and about 64% of the maximum marks in the compulsory group (including "Interview"). The second, third and fourth places were taken by Mathematics and Science men. They secured respectively about 77%, 83%, and 75% of the maximum marks in optional subjects and about 62%, 56% and 59% of the marks in compulsory subjects.

In the examination of 1938, the first place was taken by an Arts man. He secured 82% of the marks in the optional subjects and 66% in the compulsory subjects. A Mathematics and Science candidate took the second place, securing 71% in optional subjects and 69% in compulsory subjects. The third place was taken by a Science candidate. He got 65% in optional subjects and 66% in compulsory subjects. The fourth and fifth places were taken by Arts men

who got 72% and 64% in optionals and 57% and 61% in compulsory subjects. The sixth place was taken by a Science man who secured 61% in optionals and 60% in compulsory subjects.

In the examination of 1940, the first two places were taken by Science men. They secured respectively 63% and 58% in optional subjects and 61% and 60% in compulsory subjects. The third and fourth candidates were both Arts men. They took 66% and 61% in optional subjects and 51% and 53% in compulsory subjects. The fifth and sixth places were ~~both~~ taken by Mathematics and Science men. They got 56% and 59% in optionals and 57% and 54% in compulsory subjects.

It is seen from the above analysis of the marks obtained by candidates who got the first six places in the examinations held in 1936, 1938 and 1940 (under the revised scheme) that candidates who took Arts subjects have done as well as, and sometimes better than, Mathematics and Science candidates in optional subjects and that Mathematics and Science men have been able to get high ranks not merely by their good performance in optional subjects but also by doing very well in the compulsory subjects. Judging from the results of these examinations, there is no reason ~~for the apprehension~~ that the present scheme gives an unfair advantage to Mathematics and Science ~~men in optional subjects~~ students.

The question ~~might~~ will, however, be examined further ~~if~~ when it becomes necessary to hold the examination once again.

Sl No.	Name of candidate.	Marks obtained: Compulsory subjects.	Marks obtained: Optional subjects.	Marks obtained: Total	Optional subjects taken
			1940 Examination		
			Maximum marks.		
			750	600	1350.
	Messrs.				
1.	G. Venkatakrishna Rao, B.Sc. (Hons).	459	381½	840½	Physics Lower (200) Chemistry Higher (400).
2.	M. S. Shankara Rao, M.Sc.	454½	351	805½	Physics Lower (200) Chemistry Higher (400).
3	A. S. Lakshminarayana Rao, B.A (Hons)	384	397¼	781¼	British History (100) Modern Europ. History (100) General Economics (200) Public Finance (100) Political Theory & Orgn (100).
4	H. Ranjundiah, B.A (Hons)	399½	370	769½	(Same as above).
5	M. S. Venkatambika Rao, M.Sc.	428¼	336	764¼	Mathematics Lower (200) Physics Higher (400)
6	M. A. Sreerangarayan B.Sc (Hons)	403	353	756	(Same as above)
			1938 Examn		
			Maximum Marks		
		[750	600	1350]	
1.	M. S. Swaminathan M.A, B.Sc.	495	483	978	Indian History (100) General Economics (200) Public Finance (100) Statistics (100) Political Theory (100)
2	K. Balasubramanyam M.Sc.	523	428	951	Mathematics Lower (200) Physics Higher (400)
3.	M. S. Shankara Rao M.Sc.	495	391	886	Physics Lower (200) Chemistry Higher (400)

Sl No.	Name of candidate.	Marks obtained: Compulsory subjects.	Optional subjects.	Total	Optional subjects taken
	Messrs.				
4	B.S. Rama Rao B.A, LLB	434	430	864	English, Gr I. (200) Indian History (100) British History (100) Modern European History (100) History of Indian Political institutions - (100).
5	S.S. Raghavachar B.A (Hons)	455	385	840	English. Gr I (200) Political Theory (100) Ethics (100) Indian Philosophy (100) Sociology (100)
6	P. Subramanya Sarma B.Sc (Hons)	453	364	817	Physics Lower (200) Chemistry Higr. (400).

1936 Examn.

[Maximum marks 750 | 600 | 1350]

1	C. Narasimha Murthy M.A	482	492	974	Indian History. (100) British History (100) History of Indian Political Institns. (100) General Economics. (100) Public Finance (100) Political Theory & organisation. (100)
2	D.K. Srinivasachar B.Sc (Hons)	468	460	928	Physics (Higher) (400) Mathematics Lower. (200).
3	M.A. Sriram M.Sc.	418	498	916	Mathematics Hr (400) Physics Lr (200)
4	K. Balasubramanyam M.Sc.	446	451	897	Physics Hr (400) Mathematics Lr (200)
5	B.N. Sri Satyam B.A (Hons)	480	398	878	English (Grs I & II) 400. Indian History (100) English History (100)
6	R.K. Srinivasan M.A.	459	357	816	Indian History - (100) British History - (100) History of Indian Pol. Institns (100) General Economics - (100) Public Finance - (100) Political Theory & Organ. (100)

Sl No.	Name of candidate.	Marks obtained: Compulsory subjects.	Marks obtained: Total subjects.	Optional subjects taken

1928 Examn

Maximum marks (800) (1000) + 100 for Extra Numerary (1900)

Messrs.

1. N. S. Hiriamayya M. A. — 1249
   - Indian History. I & II (200)
   - Modern European History (100)
   - British History II (100)
   - General Economics (200)
   - Public Finance (100)
   - Indian Economics (100)
   - Ethics (100)
   - Sociology (100)
   - Hindu Civilisation (100)

2. G. N. Nagaraja Rao B. Sc. — 1208 (Detailed marks not available in Secretariat files)
   - Chemistry Lower (300)
   - " Higher (300)
   - Physics Lower (300)
   - Scientific Method (100)
   - Civilisation of Islam (100)

3. J. N. Srikantaya B. A. — 1164
   - General Economics (200)
   - Economics of India (100)
   - Political Orgn (100)
   - Sanskrit Lang & Liter. (300)
   - Kannada Lang & Liter. (300)
   - Hindu Civilisation (100)

4. T. S. Subbaraya Bc. — 1141
   - Physics Lr (300)
   - Physics Hr (300)
   - Mathematics Lr (300)
   - Scientific Method (100)
   - Statistics. (100)

5. B. N. Devaraya B A. — 1140
   - British History, I & II (200)
   - General Economics (200)
   - Political Theory (100)
   - Political Organisn (100)
   - Jurisprudence — (100)
   - Constitutional Law (100)
   - Ethics (100)
   - Sociology (100)
   - Hindu Civilisation (100)

6. D. Seshagiri Rao B Sc — 1100
   - Zoology Lower (300)
   - Zoology Higher (300)
   - Botany Lower (300)
   - Scientific Method. (100)

Sl No.	Name of candidate.	Marks obtained: Compulsory subjects.	Marks obtained: Optional subjects.	Marks obtained: Total	Optional subjects taken
			1925 Examn. Maximum marks 500	1150	
	Messrs	[650			
1.	K. Srinivasan, B.Sc.	317	456	773	Geology Botany
2	N. Madhava Rao B.A.	336	360	696	Economics & Political Science History :- (i) Indian History (ii) Modern European History
3	V.T. Srinivasan BA, B Sc	307	384	691	Chemistry (i) Inorganic & Historical (ii) General & organic
4	B.V. Narayana Reddy B.A (Hons)	325	341	666	Philosophy Gr. I (i) Theory of knowledge (ii) Indian Philosophy Philosophy, Gr II (i) Ethics (ii) European Philosophy.
5	G. Subramanyam BA (Hons) & M.A.	299	346	645	Physics (i) Properties of matter, Heat & Light (ii) Magnetism, Elec. & Sound.
6	N. Narasimha Iyengar B.Sc.	260	378	638	Physics (i) Properties of matter, Heat & Light (ii) Magnetism, Electricity & Sound.

[illegible] are taken as
candidates who secured 66 % & 59 %
aggregate and 61 % & 61 % in
[illegible] subjects

Pradhana Siromani

N. Madhava Rau Esq., B. A. B. L., C. I. E.,

Dewan of Mysore

has been graciously pleased to consent to open

THE GRAIN DEPOT

at 39, Sri Banasankari Nivas, Jumma Masjid Road,

on Saturday 2nd January 1943 at 4-30 P.M.

You are kindly requested to attend the opening Ceremony

B. S. Shankareppa Setty,

Group Warden & Convenor,

Vigilance Committee.

now, and the examinations of 1940 and 1942 were conducted in accordance with this.

From the notification relating to the Examination of 1942, it is seen that the compulsory (Part I) subjects carry a maximum of 800 marks (including 200 marks for general interview) while 600 marks are allotted for the optional (Part II) subjects to be made up by taking 6 papers of 100 marks each. In respect of the Science optionals it is laid down that no candidate shall take both higher and lower papers in the same subject, while it is permissible to take only the lower papers in three groups. In respect of the Arts optionals, it is laid down that in English Language and Literature, Group I or Group II or both may be taken (i.e., 400 marks in all), in Kannada, Sanskrit, and Persian all the three papers are to be taken, and in the Philosophy group not more than 4 papers can be taken). In the arrangement of subjects, about 6 papers in each subject - 4 under Higher and 2 under Lower - are open for selection under Science. Under Arts, there are 4 papers in English, 3 papers each in Kannada, Sanskrit, and Persian and 15 other papers under History, Philosophy, Economics, Public Finance, etc.

In the revised scheme, the weightage in favour of optional subjects has been removed, the papers in the optional and common subjects carrying an equal number of marks, namely, 600, and 150 marks being allotted for 'interview'. The marks for interview have been raised to 200 in the examination for 1942.

A statement attached to this note shows particulars of the subjects chosen and the marks obtained by candidates who got the first six places in the examinations of 1936, 1938 and 1940.

In the examination held in 1936, the first place was taken by an Arts candidate. He secured 82% of the maximum marks in the optional group and about 64% of the maximum marks in the compulsory group (including 'Interview'). The second, third and fourth places were taken by Mathematics and Science men. They secured respectively about 77%, 83% and 75% of the maximum marks in optional subjects and about 62%, 56% and 59% of the marks in compulsory subjects.

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DEWAN'S MINUTE

FILE No. 194

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION SCHEME.

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In the examination of 1938, the first place was taken by an Arts graduate. He secured 82% of the marks in the optional subjects and 66% in the compulsory subjects. A Mathematics and Science candidate took the second place, securing 71% in optional subjects and 69% in compulsory subjects. The third place was taken by a Science candidate. He got 65% in optional subjects and 66% in compulsory subjects. The fourth and fifth places were taken by Arts men who got 72% and 64% in optionals and 57% and 61% in compulsory subjects. The sixth place was taken by a Science man who secured 61% in optionals and 60% in compulsory subjects.

In the examination of 1940, the first two places taken by Science men. They secured respectively 63% and 58

optional subjects and 61% and 60% in compulsory subjects. The third and fourth candidates were both Arts men. They took 66% and 61% in optional subjects and 51% and 53% in compulsory subjects. The fifth and sixth places were taken by Mathematics and Science men. They got 56% and 59% in optionals and 57% and 54% in compulsory subjects.

It is seen from the above analysis of the marks obtained by candidates who got the first six places in the examinations held in 1936, 1938 and 1940 (under the revised scheme) that candidates who took Arts subjects have done as well as, and sometimes better than, Mathematics and Science candidates in optional subjects and that Mathematics and Science men have been able to get high ranks not merely by their good performance in optional subjects but also by doing very well in the compulsory subjects. Judging from the results of these examinations, there is no reason to think that the present scheme gives an unfair advantage to Mathematics and Science graduates.

The question will, however, be examined further when it becomes necessary to hold the examination once again.

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Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 2713—C. B. 133-24-11, dated 12th April 1926.

Rules and Curricula of the Mysore Civil Service Examination.

Revision of the —— .

READ—

Government Order No. 1813-14—C. B. 133-24-2, dated 30th January 1925, appointing a Committee to revise the rules and the curricula of the Mysore Civil Service Examination.

2. Letter No. M. C. S. 31, dated 23rd December 1925, from the Secretary to the above Committee forwarding the report of the Committee.

ORDER NO. 2713—C. B. 133-24-11, DATED 12TH APRIL 1926.

In view of recent changes in the rules and courses of studies for the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service, the Board for the Management of the Mysore Civil Service Examination of 1924 recommended the formation of a Committee to revise the rules as well as the curricula of the Mysore Civil Service Examination. Government accepted the recommendation and in the Government Order read above appointed a Committee with Dr. B. N. Seal, M.A.; PH.D., D.SC., as Chairman to consider the question and make recommendations to Government.

2. The report of the Committee has now been received and printed as an appendix to this order.

3. Government are pleased to approve of the revision of the rules and curricula as proposed by the Committee.

4. Government wish to thank the Chairman and the Members of the Committee for their valuable report.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Secretary to the Committee for the revision of the Mysore Civil Service Examination Rules.

Exd.—K. S.

No. 2713—C. B. 133-24-11, DATED 12TH APRIL 1926.

APPENDIX.

The Committee appointed for the revision of the Scheme of Examination for the Mysore Civil Service met three times on 13th November 1925, 21st November 1925 and 19th December 1925, and discussed the revision of the scheme. In forwarding the accompanying revised scheme, the Committee desire to draw attention to the important changes embodied therein and to the reasons for their introduction.

In their discussions the Committee were guided by the following considerations:—

In the first place the revised scheme, like the one in force at present, should be broadly based on the scheme of studies for the Degree Examinations (B.A. and B Sc.) of the Mysore University ; in the second place, so far as our local requirements may allow it, the scheme of examination should be parallel to that for admission into the I.C.S., so that our graduates may find that preparation for one examination serves the purpose, to some extent at any rate, of the other ; in the third place, the interests of different classes of students—those who have specialised in the humane subjects, and those who have specialised in the scientific subjects—should be adequately attended to.

The subjects of the examination are divided into three groups instead of two as at present, the first two, however, being the same as the two at present. But the relative value of the first two groups has been altered in favour of the optional groups ; whereas at present the compulsory subjects are given a maximum of 650 and the optional subjects of 500, in the scheme proposed the compulsory group will have a maximum of 800 and the optional group a maximum of 1,000. It is considered that this is desirable in view of the increased importance that is proposed to be given to the optional subjects in the revised courses of study for the Degree Examinations of our University. In the first group, that is, of compulsory subjects, the one new feature is that of a general *viva voce* with a maximum of 200 marks. This has been introduced partly under the influence of the I. C. S. Scheme of examination, but mainly because it is considered that such an examination will test to an eminent degree the qualities of initiative and resourcefulness that are so essential in a Civil Servant. Instead of two papers on two books of recent publication, the subject of "current topics" has been assigned the same importance, one paper being on prescribed books recently published but bearing on questions of the day.

In the division of optional subjects, the general principle kept in mind has been that while credit should be given in the main for proficiency in the subjects studied for a degree examination, a candidate should be required also to go beyond the limits of the examination he has already taken. In the case of Arts students, this additional requirement takes the form of extensive work : they will be required, in order to cover the full maximum of 1,000 marks, to offer at least two more papers in addition to the maximum number of optional papers permitted. In the case of Science students, it will be possible for them to cover 900 marks by taking, as they are most likely to do, one Higher and two Lower Science subjects, in addition to which they must take a paper of 100 marks. The higher group will mean more intensive study than that undergone in the subject for a Degree Examination. Should the candidate decide to take three Lower Science Groups, this will entail a fresh study of at least one Science not offered for a Degree Examination, which will place him in the same position as the Arts students.

The Languages form a group by themsevles so that a candidate may either specialise in them and offer additional subjects up to a maximum of 600, or one who has specialised in subjects like Mathematics or History and Economics, can complete his quota of subjects by inclusion of one or more papers on Languages.

Not only have new subjects like History of British Colonies and Dependencies, Principles and Methods of Statistics and Contemporary Philosophy been introduced under the cognate Optional Groups, but an entirely new group of subjects—Law, has also been included for the first time, as it is believed that the combination of Legal Subjects with one or other of the other Groups will be an excellent test of a man's capacity for the Civil Service.

The third main group is that of Extra Numerum Subjects. The candidates will, as a rule, obtain their marks mainly under the Compulsory and Optional subjects, but the permission to add an Extra Numerum Subject will enable a really competent candidate to master an entirely new subject and add to his total. In this case, in order that no one may obtain a place by obtaining a few marks for scrappy knowledge in the subject offered under this head, the Committee propose that it be made a rule that no credit will be given for marks below 20 per cent in this subject.

A consequential amendment requires to be made in Para X of Appendix B on page 17 of the Report on the Mysore Civil Service Examination of 1924. The first sentence "Every candidate is required to take two Optional Subjects" should be omitted.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

FOR THE SELECTION OF PROBATIONERS

FOR THE

MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE.

I. *Compulsory Subjects*:—

1. Essay (on one of several specified subjects)—
   One paper carrying 100 marks.

2. Current Topics, Social, Economic, Political, Scientific—
   Two papers, 200 marks.
   (*N.B.*—One paper (general), one paper on prescribed books recently published bearing on questions of the day).

3. English Literature—
   Drama—One Elizabethan drama.
   Poetry—One work of modern poetry or Anthology.
   Prose—One work of contemporary prose other than a Novel, and one modern Novel.
   Two papers carrying 100 marks each.

4. The Government and Administration of India and Mysore—
   One paper carrying 100 marks.
   Viva Voce 200 marks.

   Total 800 marks.

II. *Optional Subjects.*—Subjects offered must not carry in the aggregate more than 1000 marks.

(*a*) *History*:—Subjects offered must not carry in the aggregate more than 400 marks.

Indian History—One paper 100 marks (a prescribed period before 1200 A.D.)
Indian History (another prescribed period after 1200 A.D.)
One paper, 100 marks.
Modern European History (a prescribed period.)
One paper, 100 marks.
History of Indian Political Institutions.
One paper, 100 marks.
British History (a period before 1688 to be prescribed.)
One paper, 100 marks.
British History (a period after 1688 to be prescribed.)
One paper, 100 marks.
History of British Colonies and Dependencies (Particular countries to be specified.)
One paper, 100 marks.

400

(*b*) *Economics* and *Politics*—Subjects offered must not carry in the aggregate more than 400 marks.

General Economics—Two papers, 200 marks.
Economics of India—One paper, 100 marks.
Principles and Methods of Statistics (as applied to economic inquiries).
One paper, 100 marks.
Public Finance—One paper, 100 marks.
Political Theory—One paper, 100 marks.
Political Organization—One paper, 100 marks.

400.

(*c*) *Law*:—Candidates may take any (or all) of the papers under this head.

Jurisprudence—One paper, 100 marks.
Constitutional Law—One paper, 100 marks.
Roman Law—One paper, 100 marks.

(*d*) *Philosophy, Psychology and Logic*:—Subjects offered must not carry in the aggregate more than 600 marks.

Logic—One paper, 100 marks.
Theory of Knowledge—One paper, 100 marks.
General Psychology—One paper, 100 marks.
Experimental Psychology—One paper, 100 marks.
Ethics—One paper, 100 marks.
Metaphysics—One paper, 100 marks.
Indian Philosophy—One paper, 100 marks.
History of European Philosophy—One paper, 100 marks.
Contemporary Philosophy—One paper, 100 marks.
Sociology—One paper, 100 marks.

(*e*) *Mathematics and Science*:—Subjects offered must not carry in the aggregate more than 1000 marks.

Mathematics—Lower 300 marks.
Higher 300 marks.
Physics—Lower 300 marks.
Higher 300 marks.
Chemistry—Lower 300 marks.
Higher 300 marks.
Geology—Lower 300 marks.
Higher 300 marks.
Botany—Lower 300 marks.
Higher 300 marks.
Zoology—Lower 300 marks.
Higher 300 marks.

Scientific Method (1 paper), 100 marks.

N.B.—The Lower Division will be somewhat higher in standard than the corresponding B.A. and the Higher Division than the corresponding B.Sc. course in the University.

(*f*) *Languages and Literatures*:—Subjects offered must not carry in the aggregate more than 600 marks.

English Language and Literature—Three papers, 300 marks.
Sanskrit Language and Literature—Three papers, 300 marks.

Or,

Kannada Language and Literature—Three papers, 300 marks.

Or,

Persian Language and Literature—Three papers, 300 marks.

III. Extra Numerum Subject.—One paper only, 100 marks.

Principles and Methods of statistics (if not offered under Economics and Politics).
Cultural and Social Anthropology (only for those who do not offer Sociology under Philosophy).
Hindu Civilisation.
Civilisation of Islam.

In the Extra Numerum subject no credit will be given for marks below 20 per cent.

B. N. SEAL, *Chairman*.
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.
E P. METCALFE.
K. MATTHAN.
N. S. SUBBA RAO.

THIRUMALACHAR,
Secretary.

W D 2129—GPB—380—8-5-26

vil Service Examination, 1938.

Optional Subjects																				
Botany—Higher	Botany—Lower	Zoology—Higher	Zoology—Lower	English Language and Literature, Group I.	English Language and Literature Group II.	Sanskrit Language and Literature	Indian History	British History	Modern European History	History of Indian Political Institutions.	General Economics	Public Finance	Statistics	Political Theory and Organisation	General Psychology	Ethics	Indian Philosophy	Sociology	Total Optional Subjects	Grand Total
400	200	400	200	200	200	300	100	100	100	100	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	600	1,350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	158	84	75	83	...	...	...	...	*483*	*978*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*428*	*951*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*391*	*886*
...	...	...	...	110	...	...	82	78	87	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*430*	*864*
...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	68	66	67	*385*	*840*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*364*	*817*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*359*	*809*
...	...	...	...	112	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*312*	*752*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*301*	*737*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*310*	*718*
...	126	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*327*	*703*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*266*	*691*

Marks Register for the Mysore

Serial number in the order of merit	Names of candidates	Compulsory Subjects													
		Essay	General Knowledge	General English	English Literature—Prescribed Books.	Total	Interview	Total Compulsory Subjects	Mathematics—Higher	Mathematics—Lower	Physics—Higher	Physics—Lower	Chemistry—Higher	
	Maximum Marks ...	150	150	150	150	600	150	750	400	200	400	200	400	2
	Minimum Marks ...	75	75	75	75	300	75	375	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Mr. M. S. Swaminathan ...	90	103	96	91	*380*	115	*495*	...	...	...	...	...	
2	,, K. Balasubramanyam ...	94	110	109	90	*403*	120	*523*	...	127	301	...	...	
3	,, M. S. Shankara Rao ...	102	107	117	89	*415*	80	*495*	...	...	...	135	256	
4	,, B. S. Rama Rao ...	83	80	116	93	*372*	62	*434*	...	...	...	...	...	
5	,, S. S. Raghavachar ...	100	101	101	81	*383*	72	*455*	...	...	...	...	...	
6	,, P. Subbaraya Sarma ...	90	100	89	89	*368*	85	*453*	...	...	...	85	279	
7	,, H. S. Subba Rao ...	68	100	102	98	*368*	82	*450*	241	...	...	118	...	
8	,, M. S. Narasimha Char ...	75	76	92	82	*325*	115	*440*	...	...	...	139	...	
9	,, M. S. Venkatasubba Rao ...	83	113	58	89	*343*	93	*436*	...	95	206	...	...	
10	,, S. Venkatesha ...	68	109	50	84	*311*	97	*408*	...	82	228	...	...	
11	,, A. R. Natesa Iyer ...	68	83	85	67	*303*	73	*376*	...	...	...	...	...	
12	,, S. N. Srinivasa Dikshit ...	75	83	109	63	*330*	95	*425*	...	...	...	61	205	

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

No. 4634—*C. B.* 200-41-11, *dated* 30*th June* 1942.

1. A competitive examination of approved candidates will be held at Bangalore, beginning on 30th November 1942, for the selection of Probationers for the Mysore Civil Service.

2. Candidates must have been born not earlier than 1st January 1917 and must have graduated in Arts or Science or Commerce from a recognised University. They must be natives of Mysore by birth or domicile.

N.B.—A person acquires a domicile in Mysore when he has voluntarily fixed t he habitation of himself and his family therein, not for mere special or temporary purposes, but with the present intention of making it his permanent home. A continued residence for five years shall be *prima facie* evidence of having acquired a domicile.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be forwarded to the Secretary to the Committee for the Mysore Civil Service Examination, Bangalore, so as to reach him on or before the 31st July 1942. Applications should be in the appended form, printed copies of which can be had from the Office of the Secretary, Mysore Civil Service Examination Committee, New Public Offices, Bangalore.

4. No candidate's name will be registered unless he has attached to his application a treasury receipt showing that he has paid Rs. 50 into a treasury of the Government of Mysore.

5. Every candidate should forward with his application the following documents:—

(i) *A Certificate of Birth.*—This may be a certificate from a Registrar of Births, a baptismal certificate or a certificate from a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate of the First Class, who shall give it only after satisfying himself that the date of birth given is correct by means of the candidate's horoscope or authenticated extracts from school registers or such other evidence as he may consider sufficient.

(ii) *A Certificate of Good Moral Character.*—This certificate must be dated not earlier than the 1st of January 1942 and must be granted by a person of known respectability, not a relative, who has been intimately acquainted with the candidate at least for the three preceding years.

(iii) A certificate of progress and conduct from the head of the last educational institution in which the candidate studied.

(iv) Evidence showing the occupation of the candidate's father or guardian and the social status of the candidate's family.

(v) Evidence showing that the candidate is a native of Mysore by birth or domicile.

(vi) Full particulars of the degree Examination or Examinations which the candidate has passed.

N. B.—All certificates must be submitted in original. They will be returned soon after the examination is over.

6. The names of such of the registered applicants as may be approved by the Government of Mysore will be published in the *Mysore Gazette* not later than the 20th August 1942.

7. Candidates whose names appear in the list published under the preceding paragraph must appear before a Medical Board at Bangalore on a day in the month of August 1942 which will be notified by the Secretary to the Mysore Civil Service Examination Committee, and only such of them as may be passed by the Medical Board will be allowed to proceed to the examination.

8. The fee paid by any candidate who may not be permitted to sit for the examination, either because he is not approved by the Government of Mysore, or because he is not passed by the Medical Board, will be returned.

9. The Civil Service Examination will be held in two parts, compulsory subjects comprising the first part, and optional subjects comprising the second part. All candidates will take both parts of the examination, but no candidate will be selected for appointment, as a Probationary Assistant Commissioner unless he obtains at least 40 per cent of the total marks in Part I of the Examination.

10. *Part I of the Examination* will be as follows:—

	Maximum Marks
(i) Essay	150
(ii) General Knowledge	150
Note.—Questions will be asked on contemporary subjects: Social, Economic, Political and Scientific.	
(iii) A General English Paper on the lines of that set for the Indian Civil Service Examination at Delhi ...	150
(iv) English Literature (Prescribed books) ...	150
(v) Interview	200 150
Total ...	800

Note.—The interview will be held as soon as possible after the written portion of the examination is finished, on a date which will be notified in due course.

11. *Part II of the Examination* will carry a maximum of 600 marks, made up of six papers carrying a maximum of 100 each from the lists A and B, subject to the following conditions:—

Conditions.

A. Science.—1. No candidate shall take both the Higher and the Lower Papers in the same subject.

2. It will be permissible for a candidate to take only the Lower Papers in three groups.

B. Arts.—1. In English Language and Literature, Group I or Group II or both may be taken, but in each group both the papers shall be taken.

2. In Kannada, Sanskrit and Persian Language and Literature groups, all the three papers shall be taken in each case.

3. No candidate shall take more than four papers in the Philosophy group.

4. Subject to the limitation in Note (3) above, any candidate may take any papers from each one of the groups: History, Economics, Psychology and Philosophy.

5. Paper (d) in the History group, *viz.*, "Political Thought and Organisation" will be identical with paper (d) in the Economics group.

A. SCIENCE.

(i) Mathematics Higher Paper.—

	Marks
(a) Geometry of two and three dimensions ...	100
(b) Analysis I (including Calculus, Modern Algebra and Trigonometry)	100
(c) Analysis II (including Differential Equations) ...	100
(d) Applied Mathematics (including Dynamics of a Particle and of Rigid Bodies and Statics) ..	100

Or

Advanced General Statistics and Mathematical Economics.

(ii) Mathematics Lower.—

(a) Pure Mathematics	100
(b) Applied Mathematics (including Dynamics, Statics and Astronomy)	100

Or

Application of Mathematics to Economics and Mental and Social Measurements.

(iii) Physics Higher.—

(a) Properties of Matter and Sound	100
(b) Heat and Light	100
(c) Electricity and Magnetism	100
(d) Modern Physics	100

(iv) Physics Lower.—

Two Papers	100 }
... ...	100 }

	Marks
(v) Chemistry Higher.—	
(a) General and Historical Chemistry	100
(b) Inorganic Chemistry	100
(c) Physical Chemistry	100
(d) Organic Chemistry	100
(vi) Chemistry Lower.—	
Two Papers	100 100
(vii) Botany Higher.—	
(a) Morphology (Thallophytes and Bryophytes) ...	100
(b) Morphology (Pteridophytes and Spermatophytes) ...	100
(c) Physiology, Ecology and Histology ...	100
(d) Taxonomy, Economic Botany and General Principles	100
(viii) Botany Lower.—	
Two Papers	100 100
(ix) Zoology Higher.—	
(a) Invertebrate Zoology	100
(b) Vertebrate Zoology	100
(c) History and Philosophy of Zoology and outlines of Palaeontology	100
(d) Cytology and Embryology	100
(x) Zoology Lower.—.	
Two Papers	100 100
(xi) Geology Higher.—	
(a) General and Structural Geology	100
(b) Crystallography and Mineralogy	100
(c) Petrology	100
(d) Stratigraphy, Indian Geology and Palaeontology ...	100
(xii) Geology Lower.—	
Two Papers	100 100

B. ARTS.

(i) English Language and Literature.—	
(a) Group I, Two Papers (Prescribed Books) ...	100 100
(b) Group II, Two Papers:	
1st Paper—History of English Language ...	100
2nd Paper—(i) History of English Literature from 1560 to 1900	100
(ii) History and Principles of Criticism...	
(ii) Kannada Language and Literature.—	
(a) Prescribed Books	100
(b) History of Language and Literature ...	100
(c) Composition and Translation	100
(iii) Sanskrit Language and Literature.—	
(a) Prescribed Books	100
(b) History of Language and Literature ...	100
(c) Translation	100
(iv) Persian Language and Literature.—	
(a) Prescribed Books	100
(b) History of Language and Literature ...	100
(c) Translation into English and *Vice Versa* ...	100
(v) History.—	
(a) Indian History from Vedic Times to 1919 ...	100
(b) British Constitutional History (with documents) ...	100
(c) Modern European History from 1500 to 1914 ...	100
(d) Political Theory and Organisation	100

	Marks
(vi) Economics.—	
(a) Economic Principles	100
(b) Money and Banking	100
(c) Public Finance	100
(d) Political Theory and Organisation	100
(vii) Psychology.—	
(a) General Psychology including systems of Psychology	100
(b) Experimental Psychology (Theory)	100
(c) Social and Abnormal Psychology	100
(viii) Philosophy.—	
(a) Ethics	100
(b) Sociology	100
(c) Philosophy of Religion	100
(d) Indian Philosophy	100
(e) European Philosophy (Descartes to Hegel)	100
(f) Logic and Theory of Knowledge	100

12. The examination in the optional subjects in the Science Group under higher subjects will be of the same standard as the B.Sc. (Hons.), and that of the lower a litte above the Pass B.Sc. or B.A. standard. In the case of the subjects under B. Arts, the examination will be of the B.A. (Hons.) standard

13. The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects to be notified hereafter.

14. The names of all candidates who have obtained not less than 40 per cent of the marks in Part I of the examination will be arranged in the order of merit and submitted to Government.

15. Not less than two persons will be selected in order of merit from the list submitted to Government and will be admitted on probation to the Mysore Civil Service as Probationary Assistant Commissioners. The period of probation shall be for a term of two years. During this period they will be required to pass (i) a riding test, (ii) departmental service examinations according to rules in force for the time being, and (iii) such of them as have not taken Kannada as their optional language in a University or other recognised public examination, an examination in that language according to the prescribed standard. A Probationary Assistant Commissioner failing to pass the above tests by the end of the two years of probation may be allowed a further year's grace. If he fails to pass in the third year, his name will be removed from the list of Probationers. During this period, the Probationers will be trained in office work and other duties.

16. During the period of probation, the Probationers will draw Rs. 200 per mensem. On passing all the prescribed examinations and undergoing the practical course, a Probationary Assistant Commissioner will be appointed as Assistant Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem rising by biennial increments of Rs. 40 up to Rs. 450. Promotion to higher appointments in the State will be regulated by the Mysore Civil Service Rules for the time being in force.

By Order,

M. G. MEHKRI,

Chief Secretary to Government.